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WEST GERMANY ISSUING IMPORT
TENDER FOR PEARS

West Germany has announced that an import tender for fresh pears will be effective February 1, 1961. Customs clearance deadline is June 30, 1961.

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U. S. TOBACCO EXPORTS UP SHARPLY IN NOVEMBER

U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in November 1960, at 84.4 million pounds (export weight), were up 69.6 percent from those of November 1959. The value of November 1960 exports was \$62.5 million, compared with \$37.3 million in November 1959.

Exports of all kinds of tobacco, except One Sucker, Black Fat, and cigar leaf, were larger in November 1960 than in the corresponding month of 1959. Flue-cured exports in November 1960 totaled 70.0 million pounds--up 68 percent from November 1959. Burley exports, at 5.7 million, were more than twice as large. Kentucky-Tennessee, Maryland, and Virginia fire-cured also showed sharp gains.

For the first 11 months of calendar 1960, exports totaled 450.4 million pounds--up 10.4 percent from the January-November 1959 period. Flue-cured was up 13.1 percent and burley up 15.8 percent.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U. S. exports, by types, November and January-November 1959 and 1960, with percentage change

Type	(Export weight)					
	November			January-November		
			Percent			Percent
	1959	1960	change	1959	1960	change
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
	pounds	pounds	Percent	pounds	pounds	Percent
Flue-cured.....	41,674	69,998	+68.0	328,723	371,645	+13.1
Burley.....	2,701	5,693	+110.8	26,179	30,311	+15.8
Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn....	1,962	4,759	+142.6	16,005	17,020	+6.3
Va. fire-cured 1/.....	125	348	+178.4	3,982	4,469	+12.2
Maryland.....	1,036	1,821	+75.8	12,321	10,648	-13.6
Green River.....	---	16	---	788	814	+3.3
One Sucker.....	138	45	-67.4	2,054	309	-85.0
Black Fat, etc.....	536	343	-36.0	4,356	3,960	-9.1
Cigar wrapper.....	204	179	-12.3	3,821	3,038	-20.5
Cigar binder.....	143	128	-10.5	2,948	1,848	-37.3
Cigar filler.....	31	---	---	989	495	-49.9
Other.....	1,198	1,057	-11.8	5,931	5,834	-1.6
Total.....	49,748	84,387	+69.6	408,097	450,391	+10.4
	Million	Million		Million	Million	
	dollars	dollars	Percent	dollars	dollars	Percent
Declared value.....	37.3	62.5	+67.6	303.2	344.7	+13.7

1/ Includes sun-cured.

Bureau of the Census.

U. S. exports of tobacco products in November 1960 were valued at \$9.8 million--up 32 percent from November 1959. The 11-month value of product exports increased 2 percent to \$88.3 million.

Cigarette exports in November 1960 totaled 1,989 million pieces--up 27 percent from those of November 1959, and for the 11-month period were up 2 percent.

Exports of smoking tobacco in packages were about one-third larger in January-November 1960 than for the first 11 months of 1959.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: U. S. exports, November and January-November 1959 and 1960, with percentage change

Products and value	November		Percent change	January-November		Percent change
	1959	1960		1959	1960	
Cigars and cheroots (1,000 pieces).....	2,375	1,918	-19.2	20,777	19,894	-4.2
Cigarettes (million pieces).....	1,567	1,989	+26.9	17,913	18,262	+1.9
Chewing and snuff (1,000 pounds).....	64	32	-50.0	971	605	-37.7
Smoking tobacco in pkgs... (1,000 pounds).....	65	80	+23.1	620	836	+34.8
Smoking tobacco in bulk (1,000 pounds).....	458	970	+111.8	7,979	7,168	-10.2
Total declared value (million dollars).....	7.4	9.8	+32.4	86.4	88.3	+2.2

Bureau of the Census.

CANADIAN FLUE-CURED SALES PROGRESS RAPIDLY

As of December 23, 1960, auction sales of 1960-crop flue-cured tobacco produced in Ontario, Canada, totaled 74.6 million pounds, at an average price equivalent to about 57 U. S. cents per pound. This was for tobacco not treated with maleic hydrazide. It is estimated that less than a dozen farms used maleic hydrazide on the 1960 crop.

Canada's flue-cured crop in 1960 (grown principally in Ontario) was a record 191 million pounds, compared with the 1959 crop of 153 million. The 1959 crop brought an average price of about 59 U. S. cents per pound.

NEW CIGARETTE FACTORY BUILT IN TANGANYIKA

A new cigarette factory in Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, will begin production in January 1961. The factory, with its machinery, represents an investment of more than \$4 million, and is considered the most modern in Africa. Operations will begin with a working force of 100 to 150 employees, with eventual employment of about 400.

The main manufacturing area has a 90-foot clear span, and in the entire building there are only 2 columns thus providing great manufacturing flexibility.

RHODESIAN TOBACCO EXPORTS TO JAPAN INCREASE SHARPLY

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland exported 772 thousand pounds of flue-cured tobacco to Japan in the first 10 months of 1960, compared with only 21 thousand for all of 1959. The United States supplied over 99 percent of the 12.1 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco imported by Japan in 1959, but the share will be less in 1960 owing to Rhodesian competition.

MEXICAN WINTER VEGETABLE PLANTINGS

From December 11 through December 20, growers in the Culiacan Valley planted 33 acres of ground tomatoes, bringing total acreage planted through December 20 to 29,783 acres. Total acreage planted to pole tomatoes remained at 10,323 acres because there were no plantings during the above period.

Vegetables: Estimated acreage on west coast of Mexico,
1960-61, and actual acreage, 1959-60

Commodity	Hermosillo	Las Mochis	Narango	Culiacan	Total 1960-61	Total 1959-60
Ground tomatoes.....	4,500	4,500	15,700	31,100	55,800	58,600
Pole tomatoes.....	2,900	1,400	1,000	10,500	15,800	10,000
Peppers.....	1,500	900	1,300	3,800	7,500	5,300
Peas.....	1,700	---	600	---	2,300	1,800
Watermelons.....	2,100	900	1,000	600	4,600	4,500
Cantaloupes.....	150	150	2,600	2,100	5,000	5,800
Cucumbers.....	---	---	---	100	100	---
Mixed 1/	1,500	100	600	1,700	3,900	1,400

1/ Figures under heading "mixed" include: cucumbers, stringbeans, squash, and eggplant except in the Culiacan Valley, where cucumber acreage is given separately.

WEST GERMANY LIBERALIZES FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Effective January 1, 1961, West Germany liberalized all frozen fruits and vegetables, except unsweetened frozen fruits for industrial use, by eliminating import restrictions.

URUGUAYAN WOOL EXPORTS RISE IN OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1960

Uruguayan wool shipments, including tops and noils, totaled 35,933 bales in October-December 1960, compared with 12,069 bales a year earlier and 63,101 bales in October-December 1958.

The export rise reflects an increase in supplies and a greater government export effort. Uruguay lowered its export retention rate at the end of November (see Foreign Crops and Markets, January 16, 1961).

Principal markets this season have been the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Netherlands. As in the previous season, no wool was exported to the U.S.S.R.--the leading buyer in 1958-59. Most other Communist countries are taking a smaller share of Uruguay's wool exports this season.

U. S. GIVES FOOD FOR CONGO FAMINE RELIEF

The United States has contributed 6,000 tons of yellow corn meal for relief of famine among the Baluba tribesmen in Kasai Province of the Republic of the Congo (formerly Belgian Congo).

The first shipment is due in the Congo the first week of February. Food supplies gathered from stocks elsewhere in the Congo are expected to be adequate until this time. This contribution of U.S. surplus farm produce is being made under Title II (Famine Relief) of Public Law 480 and is being handled for the United States by the International Cooperation Administration (ICA).

Owing to tribal warfare after attainment of Congo independence in mid-1960, the Balubas were unable to plant their usual food crops of corn, cassava (manioc), and rice. The number of Balubas suffering from hunger is variously estimated at 50,000 to 400,000 (at the most, about 3 percent of the Congo population).

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is coordinating famine relief in the Congo. In addition to the U.S. contributions, offers of food and seed have been made by the United Kingdom and Norway.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE SERVICE

Actual distribution at the famine site, centered at Bakwanga, east of Luluabourg, is being done by Protestant and Catholic missionaries and United Nations personnel.

In addition to the 6,000 tons of corn meal, some U. S. foods (particularly dried skim milk) are being distributed by the missionaries, under Title III of Public Law 480. The United States may furnish more food to the Congo, should it be needed.

Famine relief is made more difficult in this area of subsistence agriculture by the scarcity of local distribution and transport facilities.

U.S. EXPORTS OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS TO CUBA EXPECTED TO DROP

U.S. exports of livestock and meat products to Cuba, at \$25.1 million during January-October 1960, were \$4.5 million below the same period a year earlier. Largest decreases were in red meats, because Cuban cattle slaughter increased when the larger ranches were appropriated to develop cooperative farms. Future exports to Cuba are expected to drop sharply.

In January-October 1960, lard and tallow exports of \$18 million were 10 percent below the same period in 1959. Much of the decrease was in tallow and greases. Lard shipments of 176 million pounds in January-October are the second highest on record.

The export of sausage casings decreased about 75 percent, while hides and skins decreased 90 percent.

In January-October 1960, U.S. live animal exports to Cuba, at \$651,000, were up sharply from the \$18,000 in 1959. Cattle exports in the first 10 months of 1960 were 1,565 head, compared with 37 in 1959. Most were dairy cattle for upgrading local dairy herds. Hog shipments were 2,236 head, compared with 8 the previous year. The hogs were high-quality breeding animals, which were distributed to newly-formed cooperative farms.

U.S.-Cuban trade in livestock, livestock products, and other commodities is dependent on U.S. purchases of Cuban sugar, amounting to about \$400 million per year. With the removal of Cuban sugar quotas, Cuba will probably be unable to purchase as much U.S. livestock products as in the last few years. Cuban dollar and gold holdings have also decreased rapidly to levels that do not allow usual purchases of livestock and meat products. Since mid-summer most of these products have been imported solely by the Cuban Foreign Trade Bank (see Foreign Crops and Markets, July 25, 1960).

During January-October 1960, U.S. imports of livestock products from Cuba, at \$331,000, were more than \$600,000 below those of a year earlier. All classes of beef and veal imports were lower and accounted for most of the decrease, while shipments of pickled and salted pork, sausage, and other canned and prepared meats showed small increases. The United States banned imports of Cuban meat September 23, 1960 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, October 24, 1960).

In January-October 1960, U.S. imports of Cuban sausage casings were \$16,000 less than in the same months of 1959, although the volume was 37,000 pounds higher than in 1959.

Hide and skin imports from Cuba dropped from \$150,000 in the first 10 months of 1959 to \$11,000 in the same period of 1960. Cattle hides accounted for all of the decrease as U.S. prices declined.

Livestock Products: Value of U.S. exports to Cuba,
1958-59 and January-October 1959-60

Item	Year		January-October	
	1958	1959	1959	1960
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Lard.....	20,700	19,726	17,173	16,704
Tallow and greases 1/.....	3,114	2,982	2,578	1,331
Hides and skins.....	481	438	327	53
Casings.....	50	47	41	30
Red meat.....	11,675	11,071	9,553	6,315
Live animals.....	279	31	18	651
Total.....	36,299	34,295	29,690	25,084

1/ Includes edible tallow.

Livestock Products: Value of U.S. imports from Cuba,
1958-59 and January-October 1959-60

Item	Year		January-October	
	1958	1959	1959	1960
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Red Meat.....	219	820	695	244
Casings.....	122	113	92	76
Hides and skins.....	35	162	150	11
Total.....	376	1,095	937	331

Bureau of the Census.

GUATEMALAN MEAT EXPORT
PLANT NOW READY

Guatemala has given exclusive approval for meat export to the new municipal slaughter house at Lavarreda. This plant is the only one in the country that has met the sanitary conditions required by the new meat inspection law. Guatemala plans to export meat to the United States if U.S. authorities recognize its inspection system (see Foreign Crops and Markets, November 21, 1960).

DOMINION WOOL PRICES
SLIP IN DECEMBER

The brief spurt in Dominion wool prices during November was generally reversed in December when most prices dropped as much as 2 cents per pound. Reduced December buying by the Eastern European countries that had been aggressive during late October and November probably accounted for most of this decline. Prices in the leading auction markets opened firm in January.

So far this year, the Wool Commission of the Union of South Africa has had to buy considerable wool under its price support program, particularly long wools, the demand for which has been restricted. The New Zealand Commission has purchased only small amounts of wool.

WOOL: Clean cost per pound, c.i.f. United Kingdom, based on auction sales in Dominions 1/ and London, specified months

Grade	1959	1960					
	Dec.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	U.S. dol.	U.S. dol.	U.S. dol.	U.S. dol.	U.S. dol.	U.S. dol.	
70's.....	1.19	1.02	1.02	1.00	1.04	1.03	
64's.....	1.13	.96	.96	.95	.98	.97	
60's.....	1.06	.90	.89	.88	.90	.89	
58's.....	.99	.86	.85	.84	.86	.86	
56's.....	.95	.85	.82	.82	.83	.86	
50's.....	.89	.79	.76	.76	.79	.78	
48's.....	.86	.77	.75	.74	.77	.75	
46's.....	.84	.76	.72	.71	.75	.74	

1/ Includes Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

NEW ZEALAND WOOL EXPORTS UP
15 PERCENT IN JULY-SEPTEMBER 1960

In the first quarter of 1960-61 (July-June), New Zealand wool exports, reflecting increased supplies, were 108 million pounds, actual weight, compared with 94 million a year earlier. Shipments to the United States, at 27 million pounds, were up 35 percent, while exports to the United Kingdom dropped 8 percent. Shipments to Western Europe and the Sino-Soviet Bloc were higher also.

WOOL, RAW: New Zealand exports by country of destination,
actual weight, July-September 1959-60 and 1960-61

Destination	July-September		Percentage change
	1959-60	1960-61	
	<u>Mil. lb.</u>	<u>Mil. lb.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Belgium.....	4	6	+50
France.....	12	14	+17
Germany, West.....	5	7	+40
Italy.....	4	4	---
Japan.....	3	5	+67
Netherlands.....	2	3	+50
United Kingdom.....	36	33	-8
United States.....	20	27	+35
Total.....	86	99	+15
Sino-Soviet Bloc.....	4	5	+25
Others.....	4	4	---
Grand total.....	94	108	+15

New Zealand Wool Commission.

AUSTRALIAN BEEF SHIPPED TO U.S. IN EARLY DECEMBER

In early December three ships left Australia with 2,394,560 pounds of frozen beef for the United States, and 11,200 pounds for St. John, Nova Scotia.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination <u>1/</u>	Quantity (pounds)
Gudrun Bakke	December 4, 1960	Los Angeles	224,000
		San Francisco	33,600
		Seattle	456,960
Mariposa	December 9, 1960	Los Angeles	226,240
		San Francisco	360,640
City of Auckland	December 10, 1960	New York	763,840
		Philadelphia	58,240
		Boston	271,040
		St. John	11,200

1/ Cities listed indicate locations of purchaser and are usually the port of arrival and general market area for the meat; in some instances, meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

IRANIAN DRIED APRICOT
ESTIMATE LOWERED

Apparently, the 1960 dried apricot crop in Iran was almost a complete failure, and supplies are virtually unobtainable. The pack is now estimated at only 3,000 short tons, compared with 14,000 tons in 1959, 13,500 tons in 1958, and an average of 9,200 tons from 1953 to 1957.

Exports to the end of December have been unofficially reported at 1,600 tons.

Prices within Iran are nearly double those of a year ago. Export prices are also up sharply.

IRANIAN RAISIN
ESTIMATE REDUCED

The estimate of the 1960 Iranian raisin pack has been reduced from 61,000 short tons to 50,000. The Iranian grape crop suffered some, but apparently not serious, damage from frosts early last spring. These frosts, however, seriously reduced the harvests of other fruits. This resulted in a larger-than-usual consumption of grapes in fresh form, and further reduced the availability of grapes for drying.

At 50,000 tons, the pack is sharply lower than the 1959 output of 67,000 tons, and the average of 62,900 tons from 1953 to 1957.

Exports for 1960-61 are estimated at 33,000 short tons--not much below the 1959-60 volume that may have approximated 34,000 tons. Exports in 1959-60 were depressed owing to severe competition from other producing countries. In 1958-59 and 1957-58, Iranian exports amounted to 36,900 tons and 46,600 tons, respectively.

Current stocks of raisins in Iran reportedly total 13,000 tons; but this may be subject to considerable error.

Prices paid to growers and export prices this season are as much as 50 percent higher than in 1959-60.

ECUADOR BARTERS COCOA
WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Ecuador recently signed a barter agreement with several Czechoslovak companies in Prague. Czechoslovakia will provide tools and equipment, and Ecuador will pay for these tools within 4 years with cocoa. The agreement has a value of approximately \$540,000 at the current free rate of exchange, or at present prices slightly more than 3 million pounds. Ecuador exported 1.16 million pounds of cocoa beans to Czechoslovakia during calendar year 1960.

NIGERIA REDUCES COCOA
PRODUCER PRICES

On January 13 the Western Nigeria Marketing Board announced reductions in producer prices from £160 to £112 per ton (20 to 14 U.S. cents per pound) for Grade 1 cocoa beans. The price for Grade 2 beans was reduced from £145 to £100 per ton (18-1/8 to 12-1/2 cents per pound). Purchases of cocoa were suspended until January 22, when the new prices become effective.

Western Nigeria produces about 90 percent of the Nigerian cocoa crop. Even with the price reduction, however, marketing board losses for 1960-61 are being estimated at \$17.64 million.

CUBA INCREASES ALCOHOL
CONTENT IN GASOLINE

The Cuban Minister of Commerce on December 15, 1960, increased to 25 percent the proportion of absolute alcohol required in gasoline to produce a fuel of 90 octane or better in order to create a better market for Cuban alcohol made from molasses. The previous proportion was 15 percent.

KOREAN EXPORTS UP
SHARPLY IN 1960

Korea's 1960 exports are estimated at \$33.6 million, a 65-percent rise over 1959. Foodstuffs, valued at \$11.4 million, represented the largest single category. Metallic minerals and fiber products were the other major categories. A breakdown on the foodstuff category will be available later.

Japan, the leading buyer, took \$19.7 million worth of commodities, followed by the United States with \$5.9 million and Hong Kong with \$3.0 million.

YUGOSLAVIA IMPORTS LESS
COTTON IN 1959-60

Yugoslavia imported 146,000 bales (500 pounds gross) of cotton during 1959-60 (July-June). This was 37 percent less than the 230,000 bales in the previous season. Much of the decrease in imports was in shipments from the United States, Yugoslavia's largest source of cotton. Imports from most other major suppliers increased.

Imports of 68,000 bales of U. S. cotton last season, mostly under Public Law 480, constituted 47 percent of the Yugoslav cotton imports compared with 162,000 bales or 70 percent a year earlier. Quantities imported from other principal suppliers during 1959-60, with comparable 1958-59 figures in parentheses, were: Egypt 45,000 bales (32,000); Greece 16,000 (3,000); and the U.S.S.R. 14,000 (23,000).

Cotton consumption in Yugoslavia this season (August-July) is expected to be somewhat larger than the 190,000 bales used in 1959-60, because of a resumption of the uptrend in consumption following a small setback last season. Domestic offtake is increasing because consumer demand is strong, and local mills now produce a wide range of styles and considerably higher qualities. However, consumer consumption of cotton goods is still extremely low compared with that of most European countries.

The 1960-61 cotton crop in Yugoslavia is now estimated at 14,000 bales, compared with 13,000 bales last season and an annual average of 12,000 during the past 5 seasons. A substantial expansion of cotton production is planned when irrigation and drainage facilities are completed. However, relatively unfavorable climatic conditions and keen competition from other crops tend to hold down rapid production increases.

Beginning cotton stocks on August 1 this season were estimated at 30,000 bales, only half as large as the 60,000 bales on hand a year earlier.

IRELAND'S MILK PRODUCTION AT RECORD HIGH

Ireland's 1960 milk production is estimated at a record 6.4 billion pounds--about 20 million above the 1957 alltime high. The increase is largely attributed to excellent pasture conditions resulting from the wet summer. As a result of higher milk production, output of dairy products is expected to be at a record level this year.

U. S. COTTON EXPORTS GAIN

U.S. exports of cotton (all types) in the first 4 months (August-November) of the 1960-61 season amounted to 1,521,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (1,466,000 running bales). This is 8 percent higher than the 1,411,000 bales exported during the corresponding months of the previous season.

November 1960 exports totaled 750,000 bales--65 percent larger than the 454,000 bales shipped in the preceding month, and 12 percent above November 1959 shipments of 671,000 bales.

Total U. S. exports during the current season are expected to be about 6.5 million bales. Although this volume will be below last season's shipments of 7.2 million, it will be 27 percent above annual average exports of 5.1 million bales during the past 5 seasons.

Registrations of cotton for export under the 1960-61 payment-in-kind program totaled 4,854,000 running bales as of January 13, against 5,144,000 bales on about the same date last year.

COTTON: United States exports of cotton by country of destination,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1958 and 1959,
August-November 1959-60 and 1960-61

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1958	1959	August-November	
	1935-39:	1950-54:			1959-60:	1960-61
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	0	38	15	30	6	7
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	169	121	49	228	41	49
Denmark.....	33	29	8	24	3	3
Finland.....	35	13	13	33	19	15
France.....	662	431	199	692	142	148
Germany, West.....	511	382	103	597	110	86
Italy.....	442	379	154	610	134	128
Netherlands.....	107	127	21	229	43	44
Norway.....	17	14	1	18	2	2
Poland & Danzig.....	180	1/	93	74	64	73
Portugal.....	36	7	12	14	0	9
Spain.....	108	142	297	68	0	148
Sweden.....	115	53	35	106	18	14
Switzerland.....	11	42	12	108	26	28
United Kingdom.....	1,346	434	210	609	128	85
Yugoslavia.....	17	86	151	51	1/	37
Other Europe.....	2/ 96	8	3	19	1	3
Total Europe.....	3,885	2,306	1,376	3,510	737	879
Australia.....	9	31	40	56	15	20
Bolivia.....	4	5	0	6	2	5
Canada.....	301	311	89	322	49	62
Chile.....	9	24	3	56	3	14
Colombia.....	20	30	21	0	0	0
Cuba.....	11	19	9	40	10	2
Ethiopia.....	3/	7	0	15	0	1
French North Africa.....	3/	9	12	11	3	4
Hong Kong.....	3/	8	125	282	81	26
India.....	52	253	80	445	11	88
Indonesia.....	3/	19	17	53	9	15
Israel.....	3/	12	12	18	5	2
Japan.....	1,142	871	544	1,810	308	281
Korea, Republic of.....	3/	80	227	277	70	47
Philippines.....	2	9	97	130	23	36
Taiwan (Formosa).....	3/	85	182	205	62	16
Thailand.....	1/	1	1/	20	5	2
Union of South Africa.....	3/	6	15	45	7	15
Uruguay.....	3/	2	22	33	3	1
Other countries.....	4/ 154	46	24	48	8	5
Total 500-lb. bales.....	5,589	4,134	2,895	7,392	1,411	1,521
Total running bales.....	5,300	3,977	2,789	7,182	1,371	1,466

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes Czechoslovakia 65. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Includes China 117 and French Indochina 22.

U. S. EXPORTS LESS COTTON LINTERS

During the first 4 months (August-November) of the current cotton season, U. S. exports of cotton linters, mostly chemical qualities, totaled 116,000 bales (500 pounds gross)--down 18 percent from the 142,000 bales shipped in the same months of 1959-60.

Exports in November amounted to 42,000 bales, compared with 43,000 bales in October and 32,000 in November 1959.

Quantities exported to principal destinations during August-November 1960, with comparable 1959 figures in parentheses, were: West Germany 58,000 bales (90,000); Japan 22,000 (13,000); United Kingdom 17,000 (19,000); France 10,000 (3,000); and Canada 6,000 (10,000).

U. S. WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS INCREASE 47 PERCENT

During July-November 1960, U. S. wheat and flour exports totaled 246 million bushels, grain equivalent--about 47 percent more than in the same period a year earlier.

Most of the increase resulted from larger shipments to Asia (130 million bushels, compared with 71 million). Exports to Europe were up by 13 million bushels, while those to Africa rose 8 million. Exports to the Western Hemisphere were 3 million bushels below those during the previous year.

Wheat exports totaled 208 million bushels, compared with 136 million the year before. The most outstanding gain was in shipments to Asia.

Wheat exports to India were 68 million bushels, compared with 30 million; Japan, 15 million bushels, compared with 10 million; and Pakistan, 14 million bushels, compared with 4 million. An increase of 24 million bushels went to Italy, Poland, and Spain, and smaller shipments to West Germany, Yugoslavia, Brazil, and Cuba.

Flour exports totaled 37 million bushels, grain equivalent, compared with 32 million during July-November 1959. Larger shipments to Egypt (9.6 million bushels, compared with 2.8 million) and to Syria (2.2 million bushels, compared with none) accounted for most of the increase. Smaller shipments went to Ceylon, Lebanon, and the Philippines.

Total wheat and flour exports during the first half of 1960-61 are expected to be about 42 percent larger than the 205 million bushels exported during July-December 1959.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports by country of destination,
July-November 1959 and July-November 1960

Country of destination	July-November 1959			July-November 1960		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	964	46	1,010	5,730	23	5,753
British West Indies ...	—	708	708	32	889	921
Central America	955	1,416	2,371	1,084	1,263	2,347
Cuba	2,987	890	3,877	545	866	1,411
Brazil	17,900	8	17,908	10,198	60	10,258
Colombia	22	251	273	1,300	549	1,849
Peru	1,849	90	1,939	1,439	253	1,692
Venezuela	4,065	196	4,261	4,339	68	4,407
Other countries	1,332	1,988	3,320	1,639	2,395	4,034
Total	30,074	5,593	35,667	26,306	6,366	32,672
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	939	6	945	1,486	1	1,487
Germany, West	6,461	235	6,696	2,856	192	3,048
Greece	127	1,271	1,398	607	930	1,537
Italy	546	3,925	4,471	7,196	2,785	9,981
Netherlands	2,358	1,411	3,769	2,780	1,375	4,155
Poland	9,565	220	9,785	21,909	186	22,095
Portugal	89	19	108	2,021	345	2,366
Spain	—	—	—	4,510	—	4,510
United Kingdom	6,848	357	7,205	7,305	435	7,740
Yugoslavia	7,402	1,302	8,704	—	1,154	1,154
Other countries	3,101	775	3,876	1,836	722	2,558
Total	37,436	9,521	46,957	52,506	8,125	60,631
Asia:						
Ceylon	—	2,244	2,244	—	385	385
India	29,749	12	29,761	68,102	112	68,214
Iran	—	8	8	1,173	89	1,262
Israel	3,063	71	3,134	3,799	95	3,894
Japan	10,327	1,165	11,492	15,251	1,113	16,364
Jordan	1,483	332	1,815	1,378	904	2,282
Korea	3,660	711	4,371	4,132	506	4,638
Lebanon	407	1,434	1,841	184	254	438
Pakistan	4,228	126	4,354	13,533	387	13,920
Philippines	335	2,142	2,477	1,940	690	2,630
Syria	98	—	98	2,396	2,212	4,608
Taiwan (Formosa)	5,315	246	5,561	4,796	230	5,026
Turkey	357	2/	357	1,045	41	1,086
Other countries	638	2,819	3,457	1,440	3,922	5,362
Total	59,660	11,310	70,970	119,169	10,940	130,109
Africa:						
Canary Islands	1,211	4	1,215	943	5	948
Egypt	4,159	2,752	6,911	6,882	9,577	16,459
Union of South Africa..	1,082	2/	1,082	—	1	1
Other countries	2,074	2,346	4,420	2,557	2,374	4,931
Total	8,526	5,102	13,628	10,382	11,957	22,339
Oceania	—	11	11	—	17	17
Unspecified	—	120	120	—	—	—
World total 3/	135,696	31,657	167,353	208,363	37,405	245,768

1/ Wholly of U.S. wheat (grain equivalent). 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes shipments for relief or charity

MALAYAN PALM OIL, PALM KERNEL EXPORTS UP IN FIRST HALF OF 1960

Exports of palm oil and palm kernels from the Federation of Malaya, and Singapore, in January-June 1960 were up 16 percent and 20 percent, respectively, from those of the first half of 1959.

Palm oil shipments to Europe increased 8 percent and those to Asia were up one-half from the corresponding period of 1959.

Palm kernel exports to Europe were up two-thirds and shipments to Japan were 3 percent above those of January-June 1959.

PALM OIL AND PALM KERNELS: Federation of Malaya and Singapore,
exports by country of destination, average 1935-39,
annual 1959 and January-June 1959 and 1960

Continent and country of destination	Palm oil				Palm kernels			
	Average:		January-June		Average:		January-June	
	1935-39:	1959 1/	1959 1/	1960 1/	1935-39:	1959 1/	1959 1/	1960 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:								
Canada.....	17,977:	11,094:	6,254:	2,408:	---	---	---	---
United States..	608:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	18,585:	11,094:	6,254:	2,408:	---	---	---	---
Europe:								
Denmark.....	---	---	---	---	226:	252:	56:	896
France.....	---	---	---	---	---	224:	---	---
Germany, West..	43:	---	---	---	1,410:	396:	56:	782
Greece.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	501
Italy.....	6:	---	---	---	134:	---	---	---
Netherlands....	4:	6:	---	---	1,304:	3,765:	1,393:	582
United Kingdom.	23,270:	36,189:	16,806:	18,137:	2,115:	5,628:	1,148:	1,311
Other.....	---	---	---	79:	2,897:	---	---	2/ 334
Total.....	23,323:	36,195:	16,806:	18,216:	8,086:	10,265:	2,653:	4,406
Africa.....	915:	145:	145:	134:	---	---	---	---
Asia:								
India.....	908:	27,273:	12,307:	16,231:	---	---	---	---
Iraq.....	---	9,800:	4,032:	9,187:	---	---	---	---
Japan.....	922:	1,361:	555:	56:	46:	13,118:	8,032:	8,270
Philippines....	245:	399:	231:	---	---	---	---	---
Other.....	531:	383:	211:	653:	---	6:	5:	---
Total.....	2,606:	39,216:	17,336:	26,127:	46:	13,124:	8,037:	8,270
Oceania.....	52:	4:	2:	3/ 80:	---	---	---	---
Unspecified.....	1,879:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grand total..	47,360:	86,654:	40,543:	46,965:	8,132:	23,389:	10,690:	12,676

1/ Preliminary. 2/ All to Spain. 3/ All to Australia.

Compiled from official sources.

PHILIPPINE 1960 COPRA, COCONUT OIL EXPORTS
UP ONE-HALF FROM 1959

Philippine copra and coconut oil exports in 1960 reached a total of 566,280 long tons, oil equivalent basis. This represented an increase of nearly one-half from the volume shipped in 1959.

Copra exports in December of 54,243 long tons were down 7 percent from those of November and were 17 percent below those of December 1959. Total shipments in 1960 were 804,940 tons, an increase of more than one-half from the 1959 volume. Exports to Western Europe were more than double 1959 shipments.

Coconut oil exports of 6,412 long tons in December were more than double December 1959 shipments but were 10 percent below those of November 1960. Total shipments of 59,168 tons in 1960--virtually all to the United States--were 7 percent above 1959 exports.

Desiccated coconut exports in December totaled 4,777 short tons, a decrease of 12 percent from November shipments of 5,419 tons and slightly above December 1959 exports of 4,663 tons. Total 1960 exports of 61,547 short tons were 70 percent above the 36,463 tons shipped in 1959.

The Philippine export price of copra in mid-January was about \$146.00 f.o.b. Philippine ports.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: Philippine Republic, exports by country of destination,
December and January-December 1959 and 1960

Country of destination	December		January-December	
	1959 1/	1960 1/	1959 1/	1960 1/
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
COPRA				
North America:				
United States.....	17,615	10,550	2/ 279,305	278,754
Atlantic Coast.....	(---)	(---)	(2,100)	(---)
Pacific Coast.....	(17,615)	(10,550)	(276,705)	(278,754)
Nicaragua.....	---	---	500	---
Panama Canal Zone.....	---	393	1,937	1,286
Total.....	17,615	10,943	281,742	280,040
South America:				
Colombia.....	---	---	8,420	26,058
Venezuela.....	5,700	---	20,760	25,202
Unspecified.....	---	---	---	3,000
Total.....	5,700	---	29,180	54,260
Western Europe:				
Belgium.....	---	---	20,999	4,250
Denmark.....	2,500	750	15,939	14,850
France.....	---	2,000	1,000	2,500
Germany, West.....	5,100	900	45,913	33,500
Italy.....	6,000	---	2,500	8,500
Netherlands.....	19,501	27,750	104,119	260,395
Norway.....	2,000	---	4,960	12,800
Spain.....	---	---	2,800	---
Sweden.....	4,000	500	3,250	26,000
United Kingdom.....	---	---	4,000	---
Optional discharge 3/.....	2,500	11,400	---	4/ 101,850
Total.....	41,601	43,300	205,480	464,645
Asia:				
British Borneo.....	---	---	6,351	---
Japan.....	492	---	---	3,395
Korea, South.....	---	---	---	---
Lebanon.....	---	---	500	2,000
Malaya.....	---	---	2,900	---
Syria.....	---	---	---	600
Total.....	492	---	9,751	5,995
Grand total.....	65,408	54,243	526,153	804,940
COCONUT OIL				
North America:				
United States.....	2,903	6,412	5/ 50,079	59,027
Atlantic Coast.....	(2,515)	(---)	(42,491)	(50,012)
Pacific Coast.....	(383)	(6,412)	(7,585)	(9,015)
Total.....	2,903	6,412	50,079	59,027
Western Europe:				
Germany, West.....	---	---	500	---
Gibraltar.....	---	---	360	---
Netherlands.....	---	---	4,378	---
Total.....	---	---	5,238	---
Asia:				
Lebanon.....	---	---	164	141
Grand total.....	2,903	6,412	55,481	59,168

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes 500 tons to Hawaii. 3/ West Germany, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, France, Belgium, or Lebanon. 4/ Includes 14,700 tons to "Europe unspecified". 5/ Includes 3 tons to Guam.

Source: Official sources - January-December 1959. Philippine trade sources - December 1959 and 1960 and January-December 1960.

ISRAEL TO INCREASE PEANUT EXPORTS BY ONE-FOURTH

Israel is expected to export 1,100 to 1,650 short tons of shelled peanuts and 6,600 to 7,200 tons of unshelled peanuts from the 1960 peanut crop of 18,700 tons, unshelled. This would be about one-fourth more than exports from the 15,400 tons of peanuts produced in 1959.

Total receipts from peanut exports this year are expected to approximate \$2,250,000 to \$2,500,000. The United Kingdom, France, and Switzerland are the major markets. Canada, which in recent years has purchased its supplies chiefly from the United States, Mexico, and India, is a promising new market.

VENEZUELA MAY IMPORT MORE SESAME SEED IN 1961

Venezuelan imports of sesame seed in 1961 may set a new record of about 45,000 short tons. Imports in 1960 are estimated at 37,500 tons, and 1958 and 1959 imports averaged only 13,175 tons. Rapidly declining domestic production combined with steadily rising consumption accounts for the sharp rise.

Sesame seed production in 1961 is unofficially estimated at 11,000 tons, down 4,500 tons from 1960 and only one-half the 22,425 tons produced in 1959. Production averaged 22,475 tons in 1957-59. Although disease and seed degeneration have been problems for sesame seed producers for several years, lack of production credit is reportedly the principal reason for the declining output.

INDIA'S FLAXSEED PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO BE UP SLIGHTLY

India's 1961 flaxseed crop to be harvested during February through April is expected to total about 17.2 million bushels from 4 million acres, according to trade sources. This is about 1 percent above last year's harvest, officially estimated at 17.0 million bushels from 3,965,000 acres.

Favorable soil moisture conditions at planting time and attractive prices of flaxseed and linseed oil during the current marketing season induced farmers to plant large acreages, as in the preceding 2 seasons. Crop progress has been generally satisfactory so far.

Linseed oil exports from India are completely decontrolled while linseed oilcake is licensed freely for export within limits prescribed by periodic export quota announcements. No exports of flaxseed are permissible.

Exports of linseed oil during January-September 1960 totaled 6,952 short tons, compared with 9,844 tons in the comparable period of 1959 and 22,452 tons in calendar 1959. Total exports in calendar 1960 are not expected to exceed 9,000 tons. The United Kingdom and Australia are the major markets, although the quantities shipped to both countries in 1960 declined sharply from a year earlier.

Exports of linseed oilcake in the first 9 months of 1960 were 37,463 tons against 43,243 tons in the comparable period of the previous year and 78,811 tons in calendar 1959. Exports for the year 1960 are estimated at 49,000 tons. The United Kingdom, West Germany, and East Germany are the major markets.

Although the export demand for Indian linseed oil has been rather slack, prices during recent months have reverted to the high level of 1958--mostly in sympathy with the prices of other oils and oilseeds, especially peanut and mustard oils. The continuing firmness in peanut and mustard oils has increased the demand for linseed oil for adulteration (that is, for admixture use), thus augmenting the inflationary tendencies already operating in the flaxseed market. Excessive speculative activity in the last few months also is believed to have contributed to the rising prices of Indian oilseeds and oils.

Prices of linseed oilcake during calendar 1960 were generally lower than in the preceding year. However, export demand declined during 1960 because of plentiful supplies on the world market.

PORTUGAL SEEKS ADDITIONAL FOREIGN WHEAT

On January 3, Portugal's National Millers Federation called for bids to supply imports of 50,000 long tons of wheat. Of that quantity, 10,000 to 20,000 tons were to be durum for manufacturing macaroni products and the balance for bread flour.

The deadline for receipt of bids was January 10. Prices were to be quoted c.&f. Portuguese ports. Delivery is to be during January-March. The Federation ordinarily deals only with local agents of foreign export firms. It was indicated that offers for barter against Portuguese commodities would be welcomed.

This call for foreign wheat is the sixth and largest since March 1960. The wheat is needed because of Portugal's small 1960 crop--435,000 metric tons compared with 523,000 metric tons in 1959--and the low July 1, 1960 stocks--159,000 tons compared with 336,000 tons a year earlier.

Total import requirements for 1960-61 were placed at 200,000 metric tons. No wheat was imported in 1959-60. Purchases of foreign wheat to date have been largely from the United States, Argentina, and Canada.

OILSEED SHIPMENTS THROUGH SUEZ RISE 10 PERCENT IN 1959-60

Oilseed shipments through the Suez Canal in the year October-September 1959-60 increased more than 10 percent from 1958-59 and were the largest since 1950-51, a year when copra shipments were extremely heavy. Much of the larger tonnage last year stemmed from the partial recovery in copra production, shipments of which were up one-third from 1958-59 and from a postwar record volume of Chinese soybeans (see Foreign Crops and Markets, January 16, 1961).

Shipments of peanuts in 1959-60 were down about 10,000 tons from the previous year, probably because of reduced exports from Communist China. Cottonseed shipments were down substantially, reflecting a sharp drop in Sudanese exports. Flaxseed shipments, which are relatively small, increased 10 percent and shipments of miscellaneous oilseeds--a large share of which is believed to be sesame seed from Sudan and palm kernels from Malaya and Indonesia--rose sharply.

The oil equivalent of the oilseeds moving through the Suez in 1959-60, excluding flaxseed, was roughly 730,000 tons, an increase of 110,000 tons from 1958-59. The oil equivalent of the flaxseed in 1959-60 was 11,800 tons against 10,600 in 1958-59.

OILSEEDS: Suez Canal, northbound shipments by kind, September 1959, July, August, and September 1960, and marketing year beginning October 1, 1958 and 1959

Commodity	:September: : 1959 :	July : 1960	: August : 1960	:September: : 1960 :	October-September : 1958-59 :	1959-60
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000
	: short :	: short	: short	: short :	: short :	: short
	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons
Soybeans 1/.....	36.4 :	35.3 :	24.3 :	23.1 :	906.1 :	1,019.6
Copra.....	57.3 :	49.6 :	38.6 :	71.6 :	496.0 :	633.8
Peanuts.....	3.3 :	4.4 :	7.7 :	8.8 :	156.5 :	146.6
Cottonseed.....	11.0 :	13.2 :	14.3 :	16.5 :	188.5 :	121.2
Flaxseed 2/.....	3.3 :	1.1 :	1.1 :	--- :	30.9 :	34.2
Others.....	32.0 :	16.5 :	24.3 :	47.4 :	241.4 :	316.4
Total.....	143.3 :	120.1 :	110.3 :	167.4 :	2,019.4 :	2,271.8

1/ To convert to bushels use 33.3 bushels per ton. 2/ To convert to bushels use 35.7 bushels per ton.

Suez Canal Authority, Monthly Bulletin, Cairo, Egypt.

CHINA BUYS AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

Late in December Communist China purchased 300,000 long tons of Australian wheat, 40,000 tons of which were for delivery to Albania. Payment presumably will be in sterling. The 40,000 tons for Albania are in addition to 10,000 tons sold to China for shipment to Albania in November 1960.

Because 190,000 tons must be delivered to China in January and 20,000 tons to Albania, China must quickly find ships to transport the wheat.

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